CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

, as his cavalry did on Friday night last at ion, he had taken up a pogition on the rail legraph and took prisoners all the guards alo

It seems, from what can be learned from the rebe ded in our hands, that Jackson and Ewell started bout two and a half days.

On reaching this point, their first object of atte

se rebel cavairy were. The entire party, bowever, with the exception of Captain O. A. Tilde

Lieutenant Colonel Pierson, First New York Volun-- Meutenant Allep and two other Lieutenants of the

regiment; First Lieu. of Company B, One "th Pennsylvania Volumiteers; A Captain "t; Lieutenane rrender York Volunteers

next attack of the rebels was upon a company of of the Thirty-eighth New The next attack of the rebels was upon a distance the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania infastry and se dosen of Pennsylvanie savairy left to guard the

are supposed to be captured.

of smpty cars then came along from War on, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and on valry, but escaped without serious injury. Orders were then issued by Jackson to tear

track, which was done, and a second train soming along ran off the track and was fired into. A third train following ran into the second, and was

also fired into and some persons on board were taken

specting something wrong, stopped at a distance and w a whitele, and being answered by one of the shers backed and returned toward Warrenton

sen, and entirely consumed exceptingthe fron work. The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track rned the bridge at Cattle run, tore up some thirty feet,

They also burned the bridge across Broad run at Bris-

w morning Ewell's robel division tion on each side of the railroad, having one on the right, one on the left, and the r the railroad, with infantry and cavalry beveen, the entire force being concealed behind brush and the ratiroad bank, with an open Gold in front. cops sent down from Warrenton Junction to at consisted of Hecker's division, with a portion of Kearney's; but the latter, it is said, did not get a

rebels, their batteries throwing grape and our troops; but the fire from the rebelline o ments were compelled to fall back to the woods; but, on being supported by others, rallied, and after firing

The Third New Jersey brigade was commanded by arr, who had his horse shot under him white prefug his men on to the attack. This is the brigadealthough somewhat changed-which at nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburg for four hours, sentaining a loss there of over six hundred killed and

Lieutenant Colonel Potter, of the Second regiment, Ex. selvior Brigade, was shot in the hand while leading his

The pursuit continued till dark the enemy retreating Sowards Manageas. The result of this action was, that the enemy was beated

and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal

Our loss was about fifty killed and over two hundred wounded-s complete list of which was collected, but

The Second New York regiment lost about ten officers and some ninety or one hundred killed and wounded. She Execusion Brigade suffered severely.

the physic aus on the ground (Dr. Morrow, of the Feconi New Hampshire, being the only name I can now recollect) exerted themselves to relieve the wounded, and although the seconamodations to operate were very poor, they succeeded during the sturboen and night in attending to all.

Coneral Pops arrived on the ground late in the evening and prosected towards the scope of action, but the fightmy was then ever and the enemy in full retreat

Jucks whiled left for Managers during the day was his division, where he pillaged the place, supturing a fermi attracer of prisoners and burning every building, except the tolograph building and a few shantles, after taking own old rage and putting on our good clothing and helping thomselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments and whatever else they could carry away out of the care, about one bendred of which were at that place, for the greater part sonded with sepplies for our army.

The robuse then set fire to all the cars, and they now groups a pass of blackened ruins.

On their arrival they found a portion of two New Jersey regiments of infantry, which had arrived there dur ing the foreneon. They increalistely attended them, our troops defending themselves for some time; but finding the number of the enemy so great, and that they were eeing Ennked, they retracted towards Centreville and got away with the loss of souse forty wounded and about twelve killed. The reads captured six handred and inverty five of them, but they were paroled yesterday moraling just before the battle commenced.

The parasit was continued towards Centreville on Thursday shermoon, and a squadron of the Second Pennsylvania curvicy, with Guieral Birney, was ste advance, and stopped at Centreville so lequire the route taken by the energy. While there a woman wavel a day from the back win ery at ebisb ricest a force is rebet and y, about

2,000 strong, under General Lee, emerged from the the on each side of the road, at which point the rebels

Our troops took up the line of march and followed the bels during the night on the Galnesville or Warrenton

ving been placed in position, and Milroy's brigade havg the advance, was ordered to charge the robels th the woods and to gross towards the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our treeps a perfect storm of grap

and paid the enemy with interest.

tery, which opened upon the rebels terrifically thirty yards distant, and the effect of the fire des under the fire which the rebell poured into him.

General Duryea, while engaged in making a coissance to day, was wounded in the hand.

The light, up to twelve e'clock to-day, was of a desul-We occupy the ground where the robels have bur-

The Washington Stor Bays:-

At half-pass twelve o'clock afternoon the firing that ha been heard all day atopped, as we learn from parties just down from Fairfax county. We trust this fact means the mean aught else.

The Star also contains some severe strictures slow movements of General Franklin's division, which were open to criticism in Washington to-day. According to the accounts of those last from the battle

field the belief there was that Jackson was aiming to get of from Pope in the direction of Aldia.

A despatch is published from Captain Masser, late nissary in charge at Centreville, sanouncing his arriva re with 624 paroled priseners.

rompt railroad transmission has been ordered by the To-day's Borning Star, speaking of the battle of yes

erals Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel on our against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong-that, is against the army corps Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

of Budley church, or, in other words, but a few mile

came up with the enemy's rear at about ten A.M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak.

He found Stenewall Jackson fighting with McPowell. or files or both, on the right, in the direction of Fra Market, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the cutrange to and exit from

Our own informer, who left Centreville at four c'clock in the aff-moon, a cool and clear headed man, says, that or to that hour the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody

Persons subsequently arriving who were on the field of action themselves until four P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under Fitz John Porter was so posted that it could instantly move upon Lee with equal case, whether Macking McDowell, Sigel or Heintselman.

repaired quite up to Bull run, and supplies, &c., are now being transported over it to that point.

The railroad, we are happy to say has already been

By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas the rebels paroled the sevi hundred Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying

The rebels realized that prisoners is their prewere an elephant on their hands and wisely then got rid

These seven hundred prisoners covered all the strag giers they had taken, as well as all the five hundred of General Taylor's New Jersey brigade.

WASHINGTON, August 80-11 P. M.

The capital has been in a state of great excitemen t .- day, in consequence of the news of the severe battles with the flower of the rebel army, and the spicuaid suc seem of our arms.

The existement of the day has settled down this even ing into a co-fidence more quiet and assured than we had experienced for several days. The ablest of the rebel Generals, with their sait troops, have been prited against our brave soldiers, and their hopes of crushing Gen. Pope's army, while the veterans of the Papinsula were in transit to the battle ground, have signally failed.

The news, so far as it is received and made public, is most gratifying, notwithstanding the severe losses admitted by General Pope in his official despatch.

One of the most significant signs of our success to the dropping countenances of the secondonists, which bear combitakable tokens of disappointment and discombi-

fought within twenty five miles of Washington, the citizens very generally apprecised their a illinguess to remitto the best a ground, and agrist in taking care of the wormded soldiers. The War Department offered icans portation for such as would volunteer to go, and the clerks of the various departments were allowed leave of absence for the purpose, and there was a person termout from the public buildings. The voluntee nurses started of will abundant supplies of rations and choice Baners for the use of the wounded men. The dis-

nie for the reception of a large number of pris who are expected from Virginia to-day.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1862.
The city authorities this evening received a despatch from Colonel Thomas A. Scott that a hard battle has been feegle, and that the loss was heavy, and requesting them to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Major

State he was appointed to West Peint in 1838. His father Son. N. Pope, was for a long period United States Distric

Doubleday, and many others of the Union army, and Rains, G. W. Smith, Lovell, Van Dorn, Longstreet and others in the rebel ranks. In July 1842, the subject of our sketch was appointed Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. In August, 1845, he joined General Taylor's army in Mexico-during its advance. Mexico, and was an active participant in sue see ous conduct." For his gallantry in this engage

first laid open the fertile regions of Minnesota, and de-monstrated the practicability of savigating the "Red River of the North" with steamers, for which service he received a vote of thanks from the Territorial Legis find him serving in New Mexico as topographical eng rells, for supplying that rast country with pure wa ing these years have made his name widely know

f Hon. V. B. Horton, member of Congress from Ohl tration. On the call for three years volunteers he we naugurated a policy against the guerilla warfare the rould have speedily quieted that section, and wi last he surprised and captured nearly two thousand rebe recruits for Price's army, at Blackwater, which causes the rapid and name arricken repeat of the rebel army from the Osage. He personally canducted the successful against the robols at Shawnee Me emplete and rapid were these operations that all of Central Missouri was cleared of Price's forces and restored to quiet within ten days. It will be rem thrill of joy that permented and pervaded the great loyal

Commerce, Missouri, with a small guard—the nucleus around which atterwards gathered the army tgat reducos New Madrid and Island No. 10-and in aix days thereafter marched upon New Madrid with a well ap pointed and organized force. This army had assembled without organization, from the Chio and Mississippi rivers was poorly enipped and drilled, and worse supplied with ssaries for a te-lious came nign; but with herculean labor be placed them upon a fine war footing and marched them through the Great Mine o, or "Nigger Woel" swamp, in the direction of the field of his operations, ag a seuson of the year wan the enemy behaved such feat utterly impossible. Sar he succeeded, and befor New Madrid; and although the place contained a force of ten or twelve thousand men, and was well intreach besides being finely defended by river robel gunbouts he took it, and all the beavy gans, field artillery, bagrage and supplies of the enemy, on the 13th of March. colunteers. His achievements to capturing Island sand prisoners, s well known to all our readers The carrying out of Cobnet Bisset's suggestion of the nilitary canal to open a new communication between the Mississippi river, above and below Island No. 10, has al

Finding, on his arrival at Fort Pillow, that the same delays in its capture word occur that had been expe tion of affairs at Corinh, he telegraphed the facts to General Halleck, and was immediately ordered up the Tennessee, arriving at Pittsburg Landing, with his whole force, well equipped and supplied, within five days from the time he received the order, and was at once assigned to the command of the left wing of the army, which was Corinth. He made several feitts and attacks to draw the robes out of their position, the one at Farmington being the most prominent, settli the final evacuation of the robe stronghold at Cerinth. He was then seen in pursuit of the flying rebets, and it was under its command that Colonel Eliott, of the lows cavalry, destroyed a portion of the Mobile and Ohio Kallroad at Bomeville, to impele their

dight. The following is a selection from General Pope's official despatch, bearing date Jun 1, 1342:—

He (Col. Elliott) destroyed tie track is many piaces, both south and north of the town, blew up one caivers, destroyed the switch and track, barned up the depot and locomotives, and a tran of tweity-six care leaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, three pieces of arthory, and a prost against prisoness, which he could not keep with the every. The onemy had beard of his movements, and fad a train of box ears and flat care, with fying arthory and dive thousand him from reaching it. The white road were lined with pickets for several days. Coloni filictive comemon and substand upon meat alone, such a they could find in in-The rebels to the Southwest being scattered and

"nich to operate. By a special call from the President be ras ordered to Washington, and in the 25th of June was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, which embraced the then four separate c.rps under Ge eral Storgte. He was also, at about the same time. repointed to the vacant brigadier generalship of the intendity of the appendix f Brigadier General Wool to a major generalishie. Jank. on's raids in this part of Virginia had somewhat disorstriced the beforementioned forces, and General Pope at

to send out a cavalry expedition to destroy a portion of the Virginia Cautral Railroad and the rebel telegraph at the railroad at a different point. On this occasion our troops defeated the rebal envalry near Carmel thurch on cavalry, to conduct a reconocistance in the direction of Sordonsville. The party went within two miles of Orange Court House, where a short astronian took place and several prisoners were taken who reported the reben to have test five killed and several wounded. By this reconneisumes the overed. The expedition was carried out without he loss of a single man on our side. On the 26th of Ju'y 29th General Pope entered on the field, and located his headquarters at Warrenton, Va. From this point the a major, two captains and two lieutenants. The Union loss was but twe killed and three wounded. The rebels left their wounded behind. The raviroad track and telegraph lines between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were destroyed. Another party shortly after destroyed Frederick Hall Station and the railroad we for everal miles between Richmond and Gordons

Pope's army. The severity of the contest, and the bravery with which it was fought, are still fresh in our reader's minds. We need but allude to it. The rebel der Geraral Lee, in strong force, next began to move on General Pope in front, while Jackson attemy him. He however managed to defeat their plans for time, by organizing a fighting retreat, during which Gone ral Sigel's corps acted brilliantly. At last, bowever lculty by cutting his way through the rebels and forming a junction with Burnside and McClellan. To him properly belongs a great share of the praise, for no plans

has made himself remarkable by the energy of his that if he or any of his officers were taken prisoners, they would be treated as common felons. Instead of being

NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The City Tranquil-No Rebel Troops is the Vicinity.

The city is quiet, and everything remains as it was, in the possession of General Burnside's army. he possession of General purposes of its having There is no truth in any reports of its having abandoned or the Union troops falling back.

in that vicinity, or any prospect of any which could of

thing of a panic there yesterday; but that has now pear ed away, and the slarm of the people is quieted, and they do not anticipate any disaster. It could not be captured.

RUMORS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Our Camp Sige! Correspondence

CAMP STORE, WINCHESTER, August 27, 1892.
The air is full of rumors, and there is excitement enough in this section just now to entirty all. It is reported that distant, and the citizens are eagerly listening for the murmur of his march through Ashby's Gap and dewn the Shenandeah. Let him come. We will give him a pull for the laurels and the land.

cavalry has been roaming about this valley, picking up army. Last Saturday they made a raid upon the Win chester Railroad, burned up a number of small bridges

cavalry, with forty of his men, made a daylight dash upon Newtown, the principal resort of this rebei cavalry, aptured ten of them, with ten horses and a quantit of arms and ammunition. The captain had no man in

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Additional Particulars of the Operations the Contending Armies.

(From the Washington Star, August 29.)
We have information that satisfies us that the force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of General Pape and this capital, at Belatow and kinaussat, on Tuesday night last, was the army corps of the rebel General Jackson and Stuart's independent cavelty corps. They—the infusity and artillery—marched, about 30,000 strong, from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahanneck, around by White Pains, to Manusaca—about forty miles—in two days, without wagons, tents, blanked or even keapsacks, thus leaving their bagrage, of eveny description, to be transported by the wagons, with the other army corps of Lee's force following on behind them.

JACKSON AT PARPAR SOURT HOUSE AND STUARS AT

JACKSON AT FARRAX GOURT ROUSE AND STUREY AT "TERNA.

Yemorday at one P. M. the rebois (Jackson's advance) occupied harrian Court Home in force for cavalry) and conjected there their rem wounded of the assists of the day before with Taylor, it not their wounded of the engagement of the same day with Hooker, and also the prisoners they tookerson Taylor. In the afternoon about eight hundred of this a verly force, under Stuart in person, moved down from gatfax Court Komes to Visuna.

Hooker's batcle of the day before yeaterday was with Ewai's division, and was a very gratify my success.

PROFESSION OF THE REPORT OF THE STATES.

we do not have any or may or m

sistans Quartermaster in Signi's Brigade, and Capt. Philips, of Rochester, N. T., who were on the train with me on Tuesday last that met with such a terrible fate.

ATTEMPT TO THROW OFF THE RAILBOAD TRAIN.

We left Warrenton at five o'clock in the afternoon for Alexandria, passed Catlett's Station, and arrived at Bristow at twilight, when we were fired upon by two companies of robel cavalry (dismounted), each side of the read. Creation had been piaced on the track to throw us off, but the cow catcher threw them clear from the

Lieutenant Atkinson came near "losing his life at Cat-letter Station on Friday night last, when the trains were fred upon, and so galiantly defended by the "Bucktails." He lost a valuable borse and all his wardrobe, besided valuable books and papers. He was fired or wardrobe, besided

darkness, striid a snower of bullets. Lieuenant Aikinson is member of the Baltimore City Guard, and a resident of Baltimore. He is ready, he says, to try it again, and will leave in a wagon train for the bringle today. Respectfully yours,

At noen to-day a considerable force of robels made their appearance on the hill at Lawinsburg, twelve miles from Washington and six from the Little Falls bridge. We jurge them to be the same party that were seen at Vienna least evening. THE BATTLE PROGRESSES.

We have news from the vicinity of Fairfax Station that heavy firing has been going on this morning, apparently in the vicinity of Manassas, as though the action of yes terday there is still in progress. This fact inclines us to the belief that the current engagement there is a general one between most of General Pope's army and most of the robust army.

THE TWELPTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

We have the following further perticulars in reference
to the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, which was accused
to skeddeling recently in a skirmish near Manassas:—
THE COLONEL PROTESTS AGAINST THE ORDER TO

Wednesday night.

STEENGTH AND LOSS OF THE REGIMENT.

The regiment was not, as stated, 800 strong, but had not more than 600 men, 250 of whose are now wounded or prisoners in the hands of rebels at Manassas. One major, one captain, four first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, were also killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

FIRE REBELS IN FULL ADVANCE.

It was not a raid of the rebels, but an advance in force, and in numbers so far superior that the cavalry would have been annihilated. Colonel Pierce, who had been comined to his bed for two weeks, was too lil to take command; and Major Titus, who led the troop, was shot, and is now in rebel hands. The reason for going to Alexandria was, that there was no other point where provisions or forage could be obtained, and the horses had been on the march twenty-four hours.

COL. PIERCE ENDORSED BY GENERAL SHIELDS.
At the retreat some time ago through the valley, iteree was highly and personally complimented by G hields for his bravery and soldierly bearing through

Sylvestor Bailey, of the Fifth Connecticut, and Joseph Holmes, First Connecticut cavalry, who were taken prisoners in the late rebol raid on Catlett's Station, arrived in the late raits has airst, naving escaped from their captors while being taken through the woods of Fraquier towards. They were attributed by the rebols of their Front Royal. They were attributed by the rebols of their

some two or three hundred, under Fitchugh Lee.

THE ENEMY RAISE THE CRY OF NO "QUARTER"

ALEX ANDRIA, VA., August 29, 1862.

I was an eye-witness to some of the events of Tuesday night and Wednessay at Manassas Junction, and send you some particulars supplementary to what have appeared in print. It should be said in justice to the sketdadling Twelfth Pennsylvania cavairy that the blams was as much or more with the herses—green animals, I should judge—as with the men. The herses bolted in every direction, and there was a continual shouting on the part of the riders of "whos!" "whos!" "The Contederate cavairy had been evidently whickey-maddened for their work, of "whos!" "whos!" The Confederate cavairy had been evidently whiskey maddened for their work, and yelled like so many devils, shouting "No quarter!" "No quarter to the damned Vankeca," Wellost six field plees at Manassas and a heavy gun on the cars.

THE REBEL JACKSON'S STRATECY-GENE-

This city and Washington are at prescut full of excitement, and rumors, both probable and improbable, are so numerous that your correspondents find it almost next to impossible to get as much reliable news as they would want and the public expect. However, in my journeys along the lines, since yesterday, I have gathered the following items, which, so far as at present imown, are reliable—

THE WAY JACKSON GOT INTO THE REAR OF GENERAL THE WAT JACESON GOT INTO THE REAR OF GENERAL POPE.

Of course the principal topic is how Jackson managed to get around the right wing of General Pope's army and make his raid on Managasa Junction for the purpose of operating in the rear of General Pope's army, while General Lee made the attack on the front. All the six days' fighting of our army couldness happalanuous is now known to have been merely a feint on the part of the robets, and their supposed retreating towards Sperryville, via Little Washington, was also intended for the same purpose.

robeis, and their supposed retreating towards Sperryville, vis Little Washington, was also intended for the same purpose.

WHENE GENERAL LEE WAS.

Insteed of the whole robei army moving back, General Lee carefully consealed his main force along the banks of the Raprahamneck, while he aent Jackson to Warrenton with 40,000 men 5,600 of whom were cavalry under Colonel Lee, to march along the country between the Blue Ridge and Buil Rus range of meentains. Jackson coaccutinated his forces at Watte Flains and Salema, and sense his cavalry through to recommittee. As seen as he followed with his minutery, and coming through Theroughfarts Cap, he made a forced march until he reached Centraville. From this place he was within stiting distance of General Pope's rear, and he improved it, no doubt thaking that he could annthilate the Army of Virginia before it could have any succor from Wasnington. The cavalry dashes of Colonel Lee were thought by some to be too during if he was not confident of a hying infantry to support him in case of an emergency, but so far as I sould hear, our offecers lift not share the same opinion.

THE ATTACK ON TURNDAY NIGHT.

The robel cavalry, by their attack on our forces on Tuesday night, created such a panic miner our forces on Tuesday night, created such a panic miner of the state worship position, they field high revel in our demp. The battery of artiliory they has captured they pisceed in favorable position, they could concealed from our forces. Some of their gams were theed in a fort, and the others were planted so that it could concealed from our forces. Some of their gams were theed in a fort, and the others were planted so that it could concealed from our forces. Some of their gams were the did in forth and the others were planted so that it could concealed from our forces. Some of their gams were the did not force the process of the pro

At 15th the heavy drive was based or ATTAGE. Taylor, expecting and on force were regard with the real field wit

reach two hundred and fifty.

NOT A GUN WAS FIRTH ON OUR SIDE.

During the whole of the charge on the rebei battery the New Jersey brigade did not dreast single gun, although they were under a murderous five for an hour and a half. General Taylor wanted to take the piace by the bayonet. If he had had a battery of artillery along with him he would, no doubt, have driven the rebels out of their intracchments.

their intrenchments.

It is generally believed that Jackson, dading that he could not capture Pope, has gone to Leesburg, from which place he will march to the Potemisc, and then cross at Edwards' Ferry fitto Maryland, while Lee, with his whole army, would move forward on our front. If this be the rebel leaders' latentions they will undecibledly fail, for our military leaders have made ample preparations to receive the rebel army, at no matter what point it may come. Jackson is between Pope and McTellan, and you

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS.

then McDowell, or Sizel, or both, commenced it. It continued through the balance of the afternoon, and the result was fayorable to us.

Hooker's battle of the day before restorday was with Ewell's division, and was a very gratifying success. The Star stays that Ma or General Pope, at helf-part nine yesterday forgenoon, had concentrated his very large army as as sadly to interfere with the calculations upon which the robel generals must have ventured their hold and extraordinary movement. He hid gotton McDowell's force, including Sigel's, probably, between Jackson's rear and Lougstreet's front, and had also all the rest of his army well up, within supporting distance of them.

If the enemy does not succeed in getting to Leesburg or into the valley of Virginsa, there is very sure indication that he will be captured.

In the afternoon about eight hundred of this cavalry force, under Stuert in person, moved down from Fairfax Court House to Vienna, and this merning an advance of this quality came from Vienus to Falls Church, where they drove away our pickels and the telegraph operator at that point. This is but six inlies from Georgetown and Washington, and at noon to-day rebel cavalry were also seen at Lewingville, where Gen. McCall's reserves were once encamped, but twolve miles from Wachington. Intelligence has just reashed the city that another buttle is in progress at Manassas. It is probably a farge one, including all of Pope's army.

I could not telegraph lest night, but now add that General McClellem has been placed in semmand of all the Union torces in Virginia, and is so dispering of she heavy Usion force in Virginia, and is so dispering of she heavy Usion force in the eventful drama of the heav.

In the battle of yeaterday the attack certainly came from our side.

THE UNION PLAN TO CATCH THE REBELS.

[From the Philadelphia Press, August 3 The Army of Virginia has been heard from The despatch of Gen. Poje to Gen. Halbeck, publish to-day, villi satisfy the most incredited, we said yesterday was true in every vartical we said yesterday was true in every vartical publish to day, will satisfy the most incredicted that what we said yenterday was true in every particular. Many possons were very uneasy because the relick had advanced so near Washington, and that there appeared to be notederal force in place to oppose them, but the very fact that this was the case would indicate that the attaitsion of the releis to Furifica Court House and its uticitity was only one branch of the plan of our general for the contained of the releis to Furifical Court House and its uticitity was only one branch of the plan of our general for the contained, he could only hope to capture Washington. Spople seem to forget that our unational capital is a hard point to take an at present fortified a degarmound, and Jackson is too crafty and cantious a brader to risk the destruction of his army suddenly by an attack apon Washington in front. He destructed to take a new route to get litt Maryland, one which he thought would not be closely observed by our generals and guarded. He came from Brasburg via the Grange and Alexandria Railroad, and, taking possession of Manaca-galanction, he moved to Contrevite, and then be the left on the road to Londourg, throwing out a light bugade of cavalry and artillery to Safrata Court House as a precuriously reconnoticing movement. He deskin was evidently to atrike the Alexandria and clouden Railroad, where he hoped, even should his supplies and communication be out of, the traiters there would flock to his standard and unital and coursy the Relay House, which done, has federated and variety appointment this time. Upon reaching Contreville, "theman for the crisis!" found himself attacked in the Hankshing with amply "foreige" to easile him to move agod and coursy the Relay House, which done, has federate cap to world soon be his prize. But "Signewill" Jackson was a located to a most humilisming and distacked in the Hankshing on the first the started and the form of the course of the course of the Relay. Annapolis Junction, and dainy deals of the service of the Relay,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Washington, L. C., 20 No societ were the relicie comferiebt. No social ware the reast conforming, an interest of the property of the proper

This beignde, under command of Dispeller George W. Taylor, and a factor of Dispeller George W. Taylor, and a factor of Dispeller George W. Taylor, and a factor of the factor of close on the morning of Vectoratay, and, i out the patriax road for some destinate, the factor is the laft, and at ion of the k the same road of the old battle field of Managam.

THE BEAUTH OFEN UPON US.
The carry, bear 1996 aware of the cary
drewn up to tire of beath and as see and
then the wood starting the field, at one ope

they and see of some time during the right of grape and character which that the time somewhat edisponents there. At this